

The Illustrated War News.



Photo. Topica'.

THE GOOD EFFECT OF A ZEPPELIN RAID ON THE LONDON AREA: A LONG COLUMN OF RECRUITS WHOSE PATRIOTISM IT AROUSED.

NG CAMP.

ws a party going out
a trench. No. 3 shows
g bombers of a party

id; and

THE GREAT WAR.

THE Balkan field has again held the major portion of public attention this week, and it has done so mainly because the outlook in this sphere is yet in a state of indetermination. It is more than probable that the greatest reason for our anxiety about the Balkans arises from the fact that we know very little of what is happening there—either politically or in a military sense. The situation is indeed, for us, centred on a few official details, and fogged by a great outpouring of unofficial facts. The only definite items of knowledge we have are: that the Austro-Germans have begun their invasion of Serbia; that the Bulgarians have attacked, in a tentative fashion as yet, from their side of the frontier; that the French and British have landed troops at Salonica; and that the Russians have promised to help Serbia with armed forces. The unofficial reports, and they are many and highly contradictory, concern the attitudes of Greece and Italy, the power and the ability of the Allies to co-operate in Serbia or to the advantage of Serbia, and the strength that the Central Powers and the Bulgarians will bring against our Ally, together with the effect of that strength on the situation.

So far, the progress of the military campaign has not been pronounced. It is obvious that the plucky Serbians are fighting very determinedly from good positions, and that the Austro-German advance is not only enormously costly, but bitterly slow. Since the original crossing of the Save and Danube at Belgrade and



M. DELCASSÉ'S SUCCESSOR AS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER: M. VIVIANI, THE PREMIER.

M. Viviani has been French Premier since the Ministerial reconstruction of last autumn soon after the war began. His speeches in the Chamber have greatly heartened his countrymen, and he has come prominently forward by assuming, in addition to the Premiership, M. Delcassé's portfolio in consequence of that statesman's resignation.

Photograph by Topical.



RESIGNED "FOR REASONS OF HEALTH": M. DELCASSÉ, THE LATE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

M. Delcassé's resignation of office as French Foreign Minister has been stated officially to be "for reasons of health." Before being Premier he was Minister of Marine in Paris, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and earlier, Premier, until forced out of office through German sabre-rattling in connection with the Morocco question. He is most able.

Photograph by Manuel.

between Semendria and the Roumanian frontier, the enemy have worded their reports with their usual accomplished ambiguity, and have referred to gains southward, and very little else. The Bulgarians, on their side, have struck across the frontier from Negotin, north-east of Nish, and against the line on Vlasina River, south-east of Nish, both attacks having as their intention the Serbo-Greek railway, the only workable line of communications between Serbia and her Allies. Both these attacks were repulsed, apparently without great difficulty. After invading Serbia, Bulgaria, true to the spirit of her new alliance, declared war on Serbia, finding a *casus belli* in a Serbian invasion of Bulgarian territory—an

invasion that is probably hypothetical. This is the sum-total of military events in this sphere so far, and as a total it is small enough.

The political situation is less definite, more critical, and at the same time more criticised. Of the political action, or lack of action, which has brought about this Balkan *impasse* not much can now be said, because it is a matter still in debate, though probably, when the whole truth is known, it will be found that some of the things that now look like errors arose from the honesty with which we endeavoured to conduct these affairs—an honesty which does not afflict our opponents. But whatever the cause of events, the effect is poignantly with us, and we have to consider this effect not merely

in its bearing on the Balkans, but in its bearing on the large scale of the war. It is now fairly obvious that unless our support of Serbia is adequate in man-power and gun-power we cannot expect any profound result. A

[Continued overleaf.]



THE BRAVE BRITISH NURSE EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS: MISS EDITH CAVELL.

The Press Bureau has announced that Miss Edith Cavell, head of a Brussels school for training nurses, arrested on August 5 by the Germans there, was executed on October 13. It is understood that the charge was that she harboured fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians, and assisted them to escape from Belgium to join the colours. The case has aroused great indignation.—[Illustrations Bureau.]



THE AIRMAN'S MASK FOR WINTER FLYING: A WELL-KNOWN AVIATOR'S CARB.

Flight Lieut. Sidney Pickles, of the Royal Naval Air Service, the well-known aviator, is seen here wearing the new winter flying-mask. The mask is of suede leather, and is lined throughout with fur; the usual aviator's goggles are attached to it. It entirely covers the head and thus forms as complete as possible a protection against the bitter cold experienced in mid-air.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

ny have worded
d have referred
s, on their side,
st of Nish, and
attacks having
able line of com-
e attacks were
avading Serbia,
war on Serbia,
n territory—an
that is probably
al. This is the
of military
this sphere so
as a total it is
ugh.

political situation
nite, more criti-
t the same time
icised. Of the
ction, or lack of
ich has brought
Balkan impasse
can now be
se it is a matter
ate, though pro-
hen the whole
nown, it will be
at some of the
t now look like
se from the hon-
which we en-
to conduct
irs—an honesty
es not afflict our
w. But whatever
e of events, the
poignantly with
ve have to con-
effect not merely
arge scale of the
erbia is adequate
ound result. A
Continued overleaf.

force of at least 300,000 men is spoken of as necessary for use in Serbia, and it is a question if the production of that force is politic in view of the situation on all fronts. Germany's bold plan of opening out a new 200-mile battle-line at a time when she must feel the strain on her reserve forces may be fostered by other desires to those of helping Turkey, and gaining new strength in men and material through this channel. It is probable she feels that this new offensive will serve to distract the pressure from other fronts, particularly the Western front. That Germany has deployed a proportion of her forces on the Serbian line is an excellent thing for the Allies, particularly for Russia, for the German effective must necessarily weaken (as it has weakened, particularly in Galicia) elsewhere. But this can only be an excellent thing if we can make full use of the circumstances—if our fronts can be kept to full and more than full strength in spite of Germany's new effort, and not weakened by it.

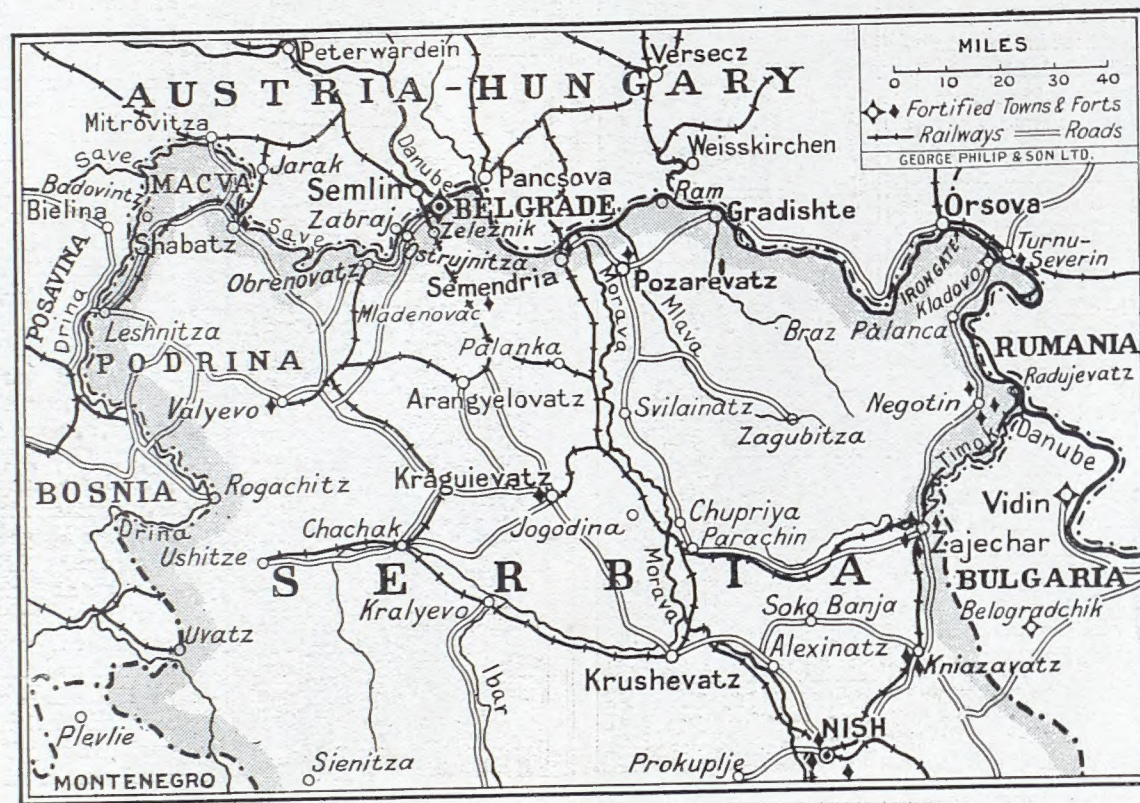
At the present moment the Allies have secured the power of the initiative on the Western front, and they are developing that initiative steadily. That initiative will demand great forces of troops, and will continue to demand them, and it has become a question whether or not we would weaken our attack here if we supplied big contingents for work in the Balkans. If there are no troops to spare from the operations

in the West, it would seem a most dangerous thing to hold up our advance, now that it has begun, in order to send a large force to Serbia. The West is assuredly the major field of the war, and a decisive movement in our favour in this sphere would seem of infinitely more importance than a decisive movement in the Balkans, for a big gain in the West would

probably save Serbia by reflex action, since even Germany is not likely to persist in using valuable troops so far from home when that home might be in danger. There is, on the other hand, the saving of Serbia to be considered, as well as the need for stopping a German advance on Constantinople. The latter contingency would not only add grave difficulties to the Gallipoli campaign, but it might lead to fresh projects against Egypt and a hardening of the Turkish resistance in Mesopotamia. If Italy resolved to join with the Allies in the Balkans, or if Greece and Roumania should come actively to our side, the problem would be easier of solution; but of Italy there is nothing official yet, and Greece and Roumania have still to show signs of moving

in any direction at all. The problem remains with us therefore, and will be our anxiety for the next few weeks. Sir Edward Grey has implied that our plans in the Balkans are based on good "strategic" foundations, so there may be a great reason for hope underlying the diplomatic

[Continued overleaf.]



THE SERBIAN WAR AREA: A MAP SHOWING THE FRONTIERS OF SERBIA, AUSTRIA, AND BULGARIA; With Pozarevatz, which the Germans claim to have stormed on October 14, and Kniazavatz, where the Bulgarians claim to have seized the passes.



M. VENIZELOS AND M. TAKE JONESCU: GREEK AND ROUMANIAN LEADERS OF A PRO-ENTENTE POLICY IN COMPANY AT ATHENS.

M. Take Jonescu, the Roumanian ex-Minister, is reported to have said, in reply to a message from the Moscow Slav Committee, that Roumania's interests were bound up with those of Russia. "Like you," he continued, "I am longing and striving for Roumania to aid Serbia to repel the treacherous attack of Bulgaria, who has been guilty of the most shameful crime in history." In the photograph, taken while

he was in Athens, he is seen just to the right of M. Venizelos, following him down the steps. In 1913 M. Jonescu visited London regarding Balkan negotiations. Sir Edward Grey said: "Throughout we have remained in the most friendly relations with Roumania. . . . For the attitude and intentions of the Greek Government . . . I can only refer to speeches of M. Zaimis and M. Venizelos."—[Photo. by Stanley.]

our advance,
The West
ment in our
ance than a
West would
ave Serbia by
n, since even
is not likely
n using valu-
s so far from
n that home
in danger.
on the other
e saving of
be considered,
the need for
a German
n Constanti-
ne latter con-
ould not only
difficulties to
oli campaign,
ight lead to
ects against
a hardening
rkish resist-
Mesopotamia.
solved to join
Allies in the
or if Greece
mania should
vely to our
problem would
of solution;
taly there is
official yet,
ce and Rou-
ave still to
s of moving
fore, and will
has implied
foundations,
he diplomatic
continued overleaf.

reticence which partially obscures our vision of the East. Britain, in any case, has begun to act with decision. A state of war between ourselves and Bulgaria was declared on Oct. 15, and a blockade of the coast was begun on the following day. There are also reports that the French at least have joined up with the Serbians, and have been in action near the Greek frontier, but this is unofficial.

Whether the Serbian adventure has had effect on other German fronts, there can be no doubt that the concentration of troops on the Danube and Save has not helped her position in Galicia in the face of the swift and powerful Russian action. Here, after a pause of concentration, General Ivanov has struck again with exceeding shrewdness. While the Austro-German forces in the region of Trembovla were engaging in a left-wing battle which resulted in the capture of the heights of Gladki, the Russians, mainly by bold cavalry action, struck at and rolled up the right, resting on the Strypa, at the villages of Hajvoronka and Visniowczyk. Quite ineffective in the face of the Slav attack, the enemy was driven back through a series of fiercely contested days, the hills that command Hajvoronka were carried, in spite of the strong works erected upon them, and the enemy armies thrust over the Strypa itself. At the same time, Russian advances were forced north-west, and the hill of Makova was taken. The Russian horsemen appear to have done brilliantly, outflanking the defence and charging—in some places over three lines of trenches—in irresistible fashion. In mere total of capture the Austro-German forces lost well over 2000 men, as well as booty and guns; as an effort of embarrassment to the whole of the Germanic forces fighting in this south-eastern



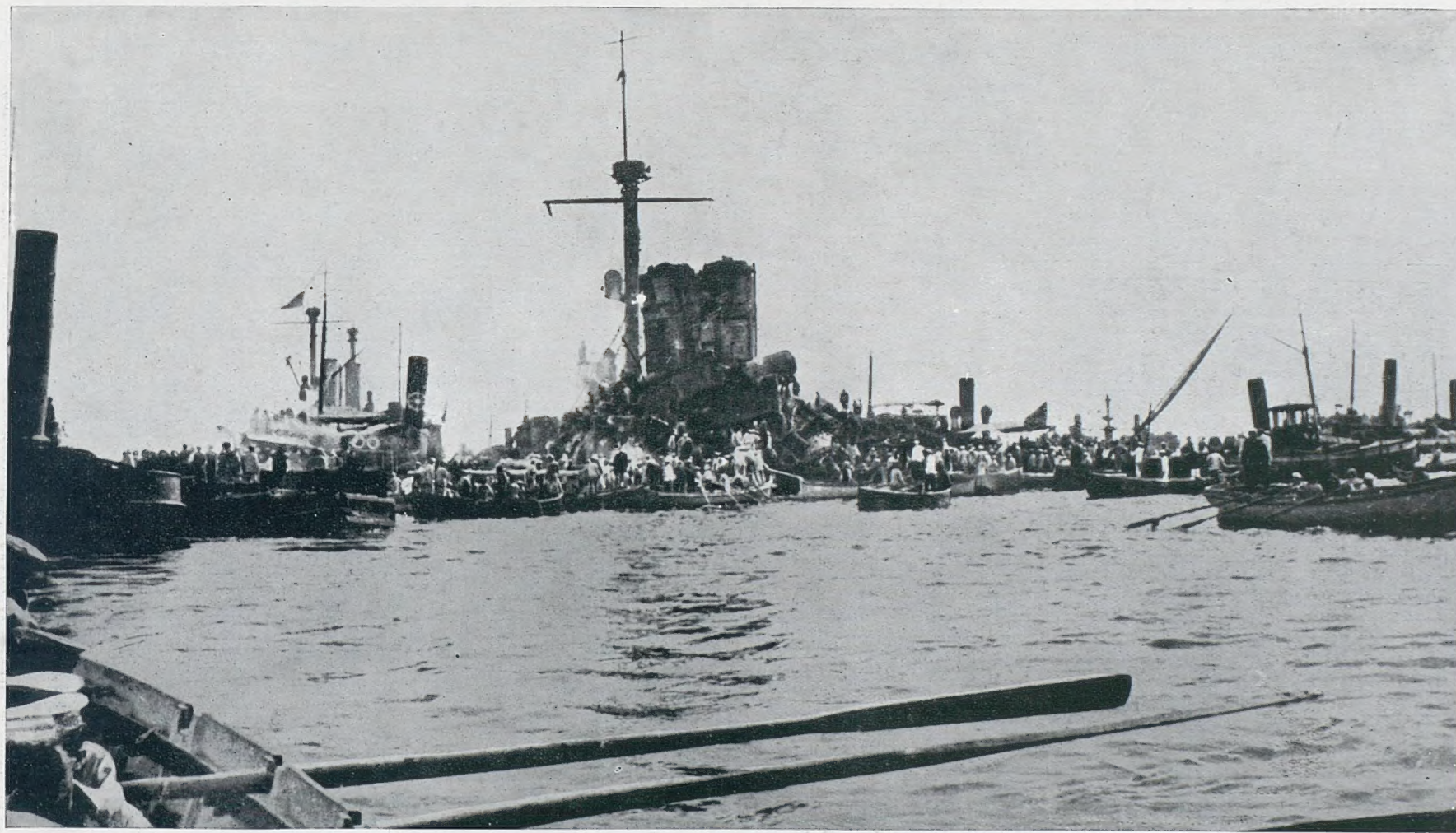
WHERE RUSSIAN SEA-POWER THREATENS BULGARIA:
THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA COAST-LINE,

With its two ports of Varna and Burgas. At Varna the Russians have been stated to be holding-in German submarines, and also to have shelled the port.

sphere the effect is bound to be considerable. The victory was gained within sixty miles of the Roumanian border, and about the same distance from Lemberg. It is also but a victory in a chain of victories won by Ivanov in this region, and it has had effect on the line northward west of Tarnopol and on the Pripet, where the Germans have also been thrown back. The enemy is thus at a disadvantage in a sphere and at a time when that disadvantage will count heavily against him and his depleted forces. That the Germans are aware of this is shown by the desperation with which they seek to win back their positions on the Strypa. They have made some gains, but none that are significant as yet. On the rest of the line German effort is certainly stagnating. Where there is most to report—that is, before Dvinsk—the enemy, though fighting strenuously, is lacking in decisive progress.

In the West bayonet action appears to have been mainly on the side of the Germans, who have spent the week failing to make good their attacks; where there have been gains, the Allies have generally made them. In our own sphere we followed up the bitter repulse of the German assault made at the end of last week by a series of attacks from our own lines. The interesting point of these is that they are for the first time officially connected with the use of gas and smoke on the part of the British. Practically all our effort has been directed from a line between the Hohen-zollern Redoubt and Hulluch, north-east towards and behind La Bassée. Although we had to give up a gain of a thousand yards of trench south-west of Hulluch, we have made fair progress at other points. We have, for instance, turned the Germans out of all save some communication trenches of the extremely powerful redoubt. South-

(Continued overleaf.)



SEARCHING FOR SURVIVORS OF THE "BENEDETTO BRIN": THE ITALIAN BATTLE-SHIP AFTER THE EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN BRINDISI HARBOUR.

Our unique photograph is a remarkable record of the disaster to the "Benedetto Brin," which occurred on September 28. Out of a complement of 800 officers and men, only 8 officers and 379 men, according to the official report, were saved, among the lost being Rear-Admiral Rubin de Cervin. The cause of the disaster is at present unknown; but foul play is not suspected. The Italian Premier, Signor Salandra,

sent a telegram to the Duke of the Abruzzi, commanding the naval forces, in which he said, *inter alia*: "I beg your Royal Highness to assume directly the task of ascertaining the causes of the sad event, to find who may have been responsible. . . . The responsible parties must be punished." Our photograph shows boats searching for survivors, and the wreck of the "Benedetto Brin."—[Photograph by C.N.]

west of St. Elie we have gained works behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road and on the south-western edge of the quarries, and we have made gains north-west of these quarries.

The French have been occupied mainly in an intense cannonading and in resisting heavy attacks pushed forward by the Germans at many points of the front. In Artois the exchanges have been particularly violent, and progress in the woods of the Souchez-Angres road have been checked by intense German bombardments and attacks. These attacks, however, were all staved off, and the close of the week saw the French forward again in this area, and masters of a strong barricade to the south-east of Neuville St. Vaast. In the Champagne early advances towards the La Goutte Ravine and east of the work known as "The Trapeze" were held by the enemy's effort in gunnery and counter-attack. A series of fierce offensives have given the Germans no more than a footing in salients east of Auberive, though they have lost heavily in the encounters. In Lorraine, north of Reillon, several French advances have been made after stubborn fighting. In the Vosges the battle has been continuous and savage, with great losses and sparse gains on either side. The Germans have been trying to retake all they have lost on the Linge, the Hartmannsweilerkopf, and the Schratzmannelle. After prodigious effort they have won a slight entry into some of the works, and have not yet been entirely ejected.

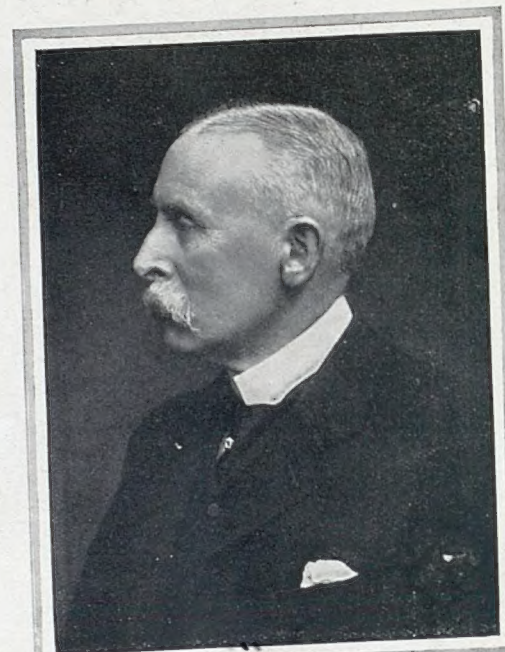


GERMANY'S GREAT SUPPORTER OF SUBMARINE PIRACY AND ARMENIAN MASSACRES: COUNT REVENTLOW.

Count Reventlow is Grand-Admiral Tirpitz's notorious Press Agent and public mouthpiece. He is the Apostle-in-Chief of the Tirpitz gospel of submarine "Frightfulness" in the form of the sinking of merchantmen and drowning of women and children. He is the author of the atrocious letter in commendation of the Armenian Massacres quoted by Lord Cromer in the House of Lords.—[Photograph by E.N.A.]

On Wednesday the London area as well as the Eastern Counties received the attentions of a fleet of Zeppelins, and, although there were a sad number of deaths among civilians, the effect was not profound either in damage done or fear produced. The deaths number 41 among civilians and 15 soldiers, and 114 were injured. (The Home Office descriptive article mentions 127 killed or injured). Apart from the places affected—and the effect of each bomb-burst was extraordinarily local—those who saw the raid refused to treat it as anything more than a spectacle. It was less impressive than the episode on Sept. 8. One of the Zeppelins was thought to be hit and to make its return journey in a crippled state. In naval affairs we have the satisfaction of learning that a very effective, but more humane, retort to German "frightfulness" is being made by British submarines in the Baltic. A number of German ships have been sunk, and a channel of ore supply through Sweden is in danger of interruption. Also, one of our submarines encountered several German war-vessels off the Danish island of Moen, and, after having torpedoed and sunk a destroyer, put the others, a cruiser among them, to flight. It seems that we are going to make even their own Baltic waters exceedingly uncomfortable for the Germans.

LONDON: OCT. 18, 1915.



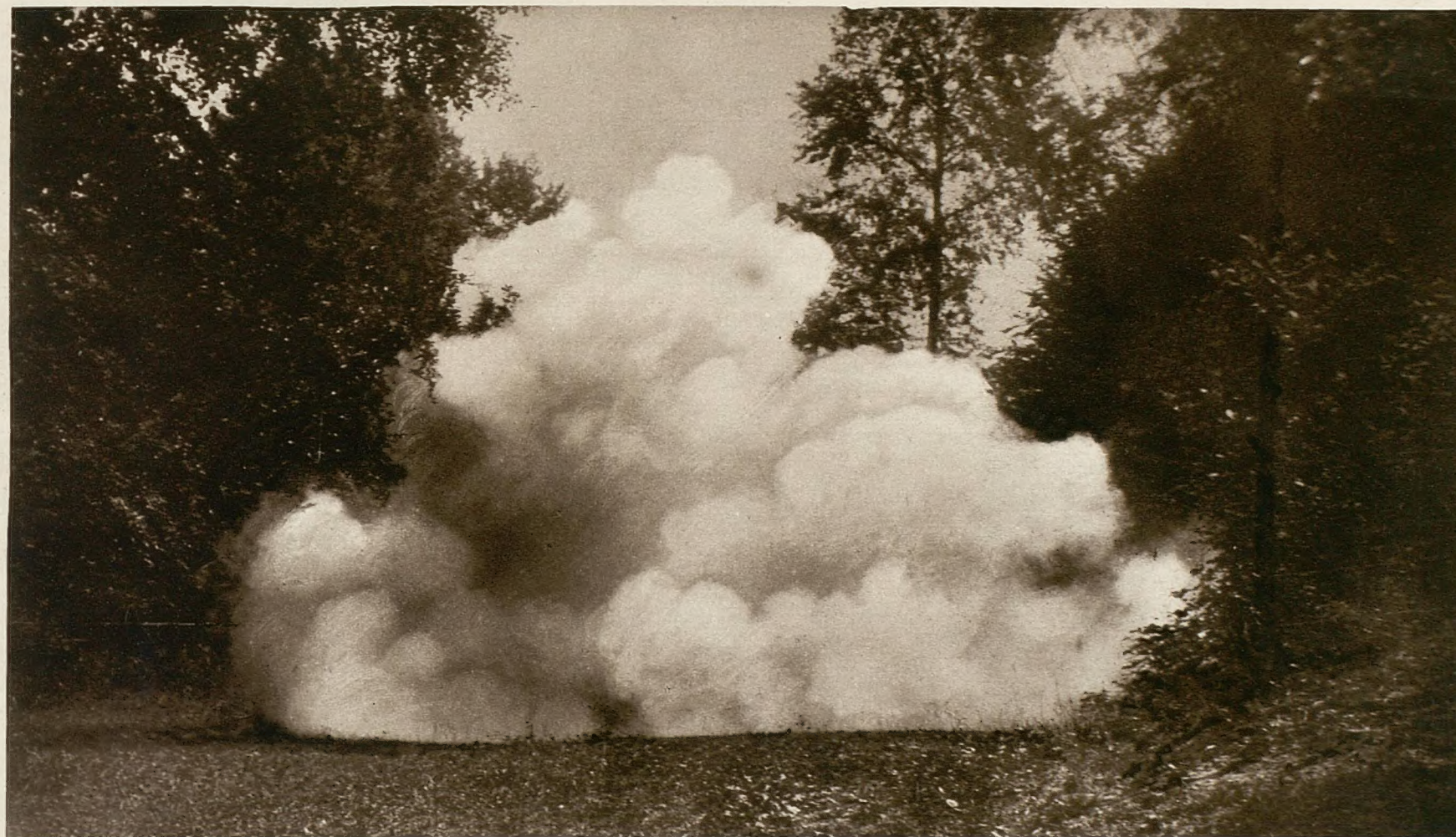
THE NATIONAL RECRUITING SCHEME—LORD DERBY'S RIGHT-HAND MAN:

GENERAL SIR W. H. MACKINNON, K.C.B.

General Sir W. H. Mackinnon, just appointed Chief Assistant to Lord Derby for carrying out the National Recruiting scheme, vacates the Western Command to take up his new post. He commanded the C.I.V. in the South African War and, before that, saw active service under Lord Roberts in Afghanistan.

Photograph by Langfrier.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



THE EXPLOSION OF A "RAQUETTE" BOMB: HOW THE DEADLY GRENADE, WHICH IS NOW SO MUCH USED, DOES ITS WORK.

Bombs and grenades have attained a recognised and most important place in modern warfare. They are used not only for throwing into the enemy's trenches when the opposing lines are near enough, but are carried by men leading the way in infantry attacks, and used for clearing the enemy's trenches when the attack reaches them; also in resisting the infantry attacks of the enemy. An instance of

their use in defence was given by Sir John French in his despatch of October 11. "The enemy," he says, "only succeeded in penetrating our front line at one point. . . . Here he was promptly driven out by our bombers." The bomb whose explosion is here shown was a French one of the "raquette" type (so called from its handle) containing a charge of 400 grammes (about 14 oz.) of cheddite.



GERMAN TRENCHES BOMBARDED BY A FRENCH MORTAR: A TYPICAL SCENE OF TRENCH-WARFARE AS IT IS LARGELY CONDUCTED.

In trench-warfare, as mentioned on another page in this Number illustrating the explosion of a French "raquette" bomb, such missiles, thrown either by hand or by special guns, play a very considerable part. The "raquette" bomb, as its name implies, is one of a type that is flung by hand, having a handle rather like a racquet. Here we illustrate the explosion in the enemy's lines of another type of

French bomb—one that is fired from a trench-mortar. These weapons are very effective, for they hurl the missile up into the air so that it descends at a steep angle, with a much better chance, if the range has been correctly found, of dropping right into the enemy's trenches. The photograph shows what is seen of its effects from the position whence it is fired.



THE SHATTERING EFFECT OF A SUBMARINE'S TORPEDO ON A SHIP: A TORPEDOED CARGO-STEAMER IN DOCK.

It is easy to realise from the photograph above how hopeless the situation generally is for an ordinary cargo-steamer struck in the open sea by a mine or torpedo. The starboard bow in the ship seen has been literally blown open, and the plating round torn open and buckled in, leaving a yawning cavity, several feet across. The adjacent bulkheads across the hull were stout enough to withstand the shock

and the inrush of water that followed, so that the vessel kept afloat and was able to reach port, but with most mercantile-marine vessels the odds are heavily against the ship, owing to the comparative fragility of the hull-framing. The vessel shown here is seen in dry dock immediately after the dock had been emptied and before repairs had been begun.



WHY HAS LONDON NO SIMILAR EXHIBITION? ALL PARIS FLOCKS TO SEE GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED DURING THE ADVANCE.

As this photograph makes abundantly clear, the exhibition of war-trophies at the Invalides has excited the utmost interest and enthusiasm among Parisians. These proofs of the magnitude of the French victories in Champagne and Artois, and the valour of their fellow-countrymen in the Army, has evidently a most powerful effect in stimulating patriotism and encouraging public confidence. Meantime, the

trophies captured by the British troops, at Loos and elsewhere previously, are kept out of sight. Some, it was stated recently, were on view in the square of a small town near the front. Why not in Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park? It is obvious that the sight of a number of captured German guns drawn through the streets of London and other cities would stimulate recruiting.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]

Paris,
front,
and a
where



WHY NOT SIMILAR TROPHIES IN LONDON? CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS, AND A SEARCHLIGHT, ON VIEW AT THE INVALIDES, IN PARIS.

Paris, unlike London, possesses many outward and visible signs of the great victories on the Western front, in the shape of a large number of German guns and other war material, including some aeroplanes and a searchlight, captured in Champagne and Artois. These trophies are on view at the Invalides, where the above photograph was taken. The searchlight may be seen in the photograph just to the

right of the big gun near the centre. A French *communiqué* of September 30 said: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive at a more complete estimate of the number of guns taken. . . . The total of field and heavy guns captured since September 25 on the Champagne front alone amounts at present to 121."—[Photos. by Topical.]



ON THEIR WAY TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST ITS NEW INVADERS: SERBIAN ARTILLERY ON THE SALONICA-NISH RAILWAY.

The gallant Serbian Army is offering a heroic resistance to the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian invaders. In this new campaign the Serbian artillery is playing a prominent part. The official account, issued by the Serbian Press Bureau, of the evacuation of Belgrade and other operations, stated: "Our troops are fighting with great gallantry along the whole front. During the fighting before Belgrade on

the 8th inst., our artillery sank an enemy gunboat; while another boat, which was severely damaged by our fire, may be seen emerging a little above the surface of the water, near Semlin. . . . Our positions at Semendrin are exposed to an unbroken fire by the enemy's guns, to which our guns are successfully replying."—[Photo. by Topical.]

The Bri
making
way of
French



OX-DRAWN BRITISH GUNS IN SERBIA: OUR ARTILLERYMEN WITH A PATRIARCHAL-LOOKING TEAM IN THE NEW THEATRE OF WAR.

The British Army is having many new experiences of *terrain* and conditions in the present war, and is making many new friends. Our photograph, taken "somewhere" in Serbia, shows a novelty in the way of a British gun-team. Our military co-operation in Serbia was mentioned by M. Viviani, the French Premier, in his recent speech on the Balkans. "From now on," he said, "France and England,

in agreement with their Allies, have come to a complete agreement to send assistance to Serbia, who has asked for our help, and to ensure, for the benefit of Serbia and Greece, that Germany shall respect the Bucharest Treaty, of which we are guarantors. The British and French Governments, acting on the advice of their military authorities, agree as to the number of men required."—[Photo. by Topical.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XL.—KING PETER OF SERBIA.

PETER I., by the Grace of God and the will of the Nation, King of Serbia, Majesty (such is the official title of the reigning member of the House of Karageorge), is a peculiarly interesting figure among European Sovereigns. For many years he seemed little likely to be a King, and when at length circumstances thrust him upon the throne he came in under dubious auspices. Events have helped him to live down initial disadvantages, and he now stands at the head of a united people whose aspirations he shares. Nor has he in these troublous days shown himself an unworthy leader. He was born in 1844 at Belgrade, and is the scion of a House whose name is inseparable from the cause of Serbian independence. He is the son of Alexander Karageorgevich, who was elected Prince of Serbia in 1842, and grandson of George Petrovich, otherwise Karageorge or "Black George," who in 1804 was elected by the people as Commander-in-Chief of all the nation's armed forces and leader of the nation against the Turks. Under Karageorge the Serbs quickly drove out the oppressor and began to organise their country as a European State. But in 1813 political and military reverses forced Karageorge into exile. His son Alexander, recalled as Prince, reigned from 1842 to 1858, and did much for Serbia; but when he at last dared to summon a national assembly, the first act of the body was to dethrone him in favour of the House of Obrenovich. The future King Peter was then fourteen years old, and went with his father into a long and not very hopeful exile. He



H.M. PETER I., BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE WILL OF THE NATION, KING OF SERBIA.

lived much in Paris, and may or may not have aspired to the throne, which suddenly became his when he was recalled after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen 'Draga by the military conspirators on the morning of June 11, 1903. The events surrounding King Peter's accession were none of the happiest. All the European Powers except Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Montenegro withheld their congratulations, and all withdrew their representatives from Belgrade a few months later, when official Serbia continued to favour the regicides. Diplomatic relations were, however, restored, except by Great Britain, at King Peter's Coronation in September 1904. Two years later the British restriction was withdrawn. Difficulties have never been absent from the Serbian throne. In March 1909 the Crown Prince George renounced his rights in favour of his brother Alexander. And, apart from domestic troubles, the threat of war has never been far away since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908. Finally the crime of Serajevo brought about the present catastrophe. In war, King Peter has displayed qualities to which peace gave little opportunity. He has been in person with his troops in the field, and he entered Belgrade at their head after their victories at the close of last year. Last January the Tsar sent him the Russian Order of St. Andrew, with Swords and Cravat, in recognition of Serbia's part in the struggle for freedom. Hitherto the only holder has been the Tsar Alexander I. King Peter married, in 1883, Princess Zorka, daughter of King Nicholas I. of Montenegro. He has four sons and one daughter.



SERBIA'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR A STUBBORN FRONTIER DEFENCE: ONE OF THE FORTIFIED AND EFFECTIVELY BARRICADED BATTLE-POSITIONS.

The tenacity with which the Serbians have been able to hold on to their positions at places along the southern bank of the Danube against the German and Austrian invaders is partly explained by the above photograph. It shows the elaborately formidable nature of the obstacles and entrenched positions constructed beforehand by the gallant Serbs, at strategical points along the Danube; and similar fortified

lines have been erected elsewhere to hold up the enemy as long as possible at certain places on the Rivers Drave and Save, as well as on the side of the Bulgarian frontier. We get here a glimpse of how, in addition to utilising the nine months since the Austrian invasion of last December for Army reorganisation, the Serbians have turned the breathing space to valuable account.—[Photo. by Tepical.]



THE SERBIAN THEATRE OF WAR: A CONTOUR MAP SHOWING AT A GLANCE THE MOUNTAINOUS NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Serbian theatre of war, with its main physical characteristics, is displayed at a glance in the map above. The Save and Drina rivers, which form the north-western frontier-line (the former joining the Danube at Belgrade), are the locality where occurred the Serbs' opening encounters with the invaders in force. The lie of the land round the war-capital, Nish, in the heart of the mountainous interior,

can be realised; also the rugged nature of the districts north and east of Nish, which offer advantages for a prolonged defence. To the north-east and north-west of Nish are the points which the Bulgarians first invaded, operating from near Belogradchik. At Uskub, on the River Varda, the Salonica-Novi Bazar railway lines join, making Uskub a specially important strategical point.

That nursing
one callings
is utilising
shows three



IN VERMIN-PROOF DRESS: "TROUSERED" AND SANDALLED NURSES OF LADY PAGET'S HOSPITAL AT USKUB.

That nursing is at all times and under all conditions one of the most womanly of all the thousand-and-one callings to which the women of to-day devote themselves is widely recognised, and the Great War is utilising their ability and devotion in this direction to an extent hitherto undreamt-of. Our photograph shows three of the nurses attached to Lady Paget's Hospital at Uskub, or, as the Serbs call the town,

Skoplje, which is doing such valuable work in affording speedy assistance to the wounded. Every detail is carefully thought out and conforms to the conditions which medical science of to-day imposes. The white costumes which the nurses are wearing are specially adapted to their duties, and are vermin-proof, which is an essential condition for the work to which they are devoting their time and strength.

THE GERMAN BASE AGAINST SERBIA.

RUGGED, precipitous hills, swift-rushing streams in narrow, tortuous valleys, roads few in number and with two exceptions poor in quality, two railway lines with little siding-space and with their final stages torn up by Serbian shells, a total lack of a deploying front on the Danube—such are some of the characteristics of the country where Germany and Austria have been massing their legions for an invasion of the Balkans through North-Eastern Serbia. You can see the rise of the hills from Turno Severin, the ancient city of the Emperor Trajan, now a charming, progressive Roumanian town at a



SEEN FROM MR. DARNTON-FRASER'S PRISON WINDOWS:
PUBLIC GARDENS IN ARAD, SHOWING, ON THE RIGHT, THE
AUSTRO-GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

stucco bridge spans the little torrent that divides Roumania from Hungary. On the far side, a couple of frontier-guards that look like

bend of the great river. Turno Severin is an important Roumanian military centre, and all around it are encamped or quartered the grey soldiers of this Latin race, their eyes eagerly fastened on the Carpathians and the promised land beyond where their brethren still groan under the Hungarian yoke. It is a short stretch from there to Vercierova, a quaint old village nestled between the crags and the stream. A white

Italian Bersaglieri pounce on you from behind a bomb-proof shelter and carry you off to a shattered, pockmarked farmhouse by the side of the road, where your passports will be examined. To your left is the swiftly flowing Danube, a quarter of a mile broad at this point; and on its southern bank rises the unbroken line of the Serbian hills, sheer from the edge of the water. They are covered with low shrubs that hide the Serbian snipers: all along the Danube it is thus, for miles up, and they keep an untiring vigil. Nothing can pass along the fine high road that skirts the northern bank without paying toll to the aim of those grim sharpshooters in the hills. The Austrians have dug a line of trenches

between the road and the river, and if you would escape death you must walk along that trench, stooping low as you walk. Even so, every now and then the shrapnel will come whistling over and search out the trench with a hail of lead, for there are Serbian batteries in these hills, and every day they plank down a few rounds into Orsova, just as a reminder to the enemy that Serbia is ever watchful.

Orsova is two or three miles along, on a sudden gap in the crags, the flat opening of the Cyerna valley. The Austrian and German troops live in dug-outs and cellars for fear of the plunging Serbian fire,

[Continued overleaf.]



MEN BY WHOM THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE WAS
ARRESTED: THE AUSTRO-GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF, A HUN-
GARIAN SOLDIER, AND TWO LEADERS OF THE HUNGARIAN
SECRET POLICE.



WHERE THE AUSTRO-GERMAN INVASION OF SERBIA IS TAKING PLACE: SERBIAN HILLS SEEN ACROSS THE DANUBE, FROM ORSOVA.

The above photograph illustrates that part of Mr. Darnton-Fraser's article, on the opposite and following pages, where he writes: "To your left is the swiftly flowing Danube . . . and on its southern bank rises the unbroken line of the Serbian hills. They are covered with low shrubs that hide the Serbian snipers. . . . Every now and then shrapnel will come whistling over, for there are Serbian batteries

in these hills, and every day they plank down a few rounds into Orsova. . . . The German headquarters are in what remains of Orsova station." In a note to the photograph, the author says: "The landing-stage on the right was destroyed in May by a Serbian torpedo. The river banks are strewn with the wrecks of such river steamers as these, which the Austrians used in their last attempt at invasion."

Continued.]

as they do on the quaint flat Turkish island a little lower down the stream, which they occupied as a stepping-stone of invasion. To get across is a hard task, for the whole bank is raked by the Serbian snipers, the stream is choke-full of Serbian mines, and many an attempt to cross by night has been defeated by the enterprise of the Allied sailors on their motor-launches mounting a Maxim or a torpedo-tube. The German headquarters are in what remains of Orsova Station at the back of the town, screened by a group of trees. But the railway line is no longer available; they have given up trying to repair it, for as soon as they do, shells plough it up again. About a mile further back the broad, flat, alluvial stretch ends abruptly, and the valley narrows into a wild defile. Line upon line of trenches and wire-entanglements come straggling down the slope of the hills on either side.

Further up, where the line reaches Kilometre 100, traffic again becomes possible, and that is where the enemy has his depôt and his transport. It is a good line, and goes right up to Temesvar and Arad.

The big villages on the way, Lugos, Karansébès, and the like, are all full of troops awaiting events. But there is little accommodation here for an advanced base, and none at all for the sojourn of a

large army. It is not till you get to the plain beyond the wide belt of hills, soon to be covered again with snow, that you get a suitable jumping-board for an attack—Temesvar, with its enormous exercise-grounds, covered now with a very city of large wooden sheds for troops. Another railway branches south from here to tap the Danube some scores of

miles further up stream than Orsova, but the conditions are not any better there. The real base of the Austro-German Army will probably be Arad, a fine old town on the Marush, on the boundary between Hungary proper and the Roumanian-speaking provinces of the Hapsburg Monarchy. For all that zone of difficult country is peopled with Roumanians, covertly but none the less bitterly hostile to the two Robber-Kaisers. It may be that Mackensen will succeed, as the Austrians did in December 1914, in throwing his forces across the Danube. But if he meets with the same fate as his predecessor in the wild, rugged fastnesses of Serbia, he stands little chance of ever seeing Germany again. For his lines of communica-

H. J. D. FRASER.



NEAR A TOWN ON THE DANUBE WHERE FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED DURING THE INVASION OF SERBIA:
THE FLAT ALLUVIAL VALLEY-MOUTH ON WHICH ORSOVA IS SITUATED.

A German report stated on the 11th: "Near Orsova, local artillery fighting is taking place."

tion will be wretched, running through impossible country, spanning a dangerous stream, and running parallel with the Roumanian frontier.



FIGHTING IN DEFENCE OF HEARTH AND HOME: A SERBIAN INFANTRY BATTALION MOVING INTO POSITION BEFORE ACTION.

The Serbian Army, as reorganised this year, is estimated to number over 300,000 men, the Second Line troops more or less trained. The First Line troops carry the latest type of Mannlicher rifle. The Second Line have mostly Mausers, of the same calibre, the former armament of the First Line troops. The infantry regiments are organised on a three-battalion footing, and there is a Royal Guards brigade.

The cavalry are dragoons, mounted largely on Hungarian horses, the native breed being of poor quality. The field artillery are armed with French guns of the "75" type. There are also mountain and fortress batteries. The Second Line troops wear the ordinary peasant dress, and sandals over woollen stockings bandaged to the knee, with the military soft grey forage-cap and long service overcoat.—[Photo. Topical.]



SERBIA'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE AGAINST THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN INVADERS: OUR ALLY MAKING AN ARTILLERY EFFORT

The Danube, which opposite Belgrade is a mile wide, maintains that breadth on the average for the hundred-and-fifty miles of its course along the northern border of Serbia to Orsova and the Iron Gate. The stream is deep and the current of the river at this time of year, swollen by the autumn rains, runs strongly, thus adding to the difficulties of crossing for the invader. The Serbians have taken every means in their power to fortify their side of the river, wherever the *terrain* offers facilities for the enemy to cross, particularly at the likeliest places where bends of the superior enemy is admitted to make the enemy pay dearly.



OUR ALLY MAKING AN ARTILLERY EFFORT TO BAR THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE, AND CAUSING THE ENEMY HEAVY LOSS.

ern border of Serbia to Orsova
difficulties of crossing for the
loss, particularly at the likeliest

places where bends of the river would enable the enemy to flank the points of crossing conveniently with artillery on his own bank of the Danube. The defence of a river line against a superior enemy is admittedly one of the most difficult operations of war, owing to the impossibility of the defence being kept sufficiently strong at all points. But the defenders can make the enemy pay dearly in the operation and that, from all accounts, the Serbians have done at several points, as near Orsova and elsewhere, beating them back with serious losses.



A ZEPPELIN AT CLOSE QUARTERS: FRENCH OFFICERS ENTERING THE INTERIOR.

These photographs were taken on that significant occasion when a stray Zeppelin, on April 3, 1913, descended on the manoeuvres ground of the French frontier town of Lunéville, and was examined in detail by French aeronautical officers. The Zeppelin departed about noon on the following day. Describing the airship, a French writer said: "The interior is particularly interesting. One walks on a straight,



INSIDE A ZEPPELIN: THE INTERIOR OF THE REAR CAR OF A RAIDER.

shining platform of aluminum, while all around are innumerable struts and girders, all on the same model, and interchangeable—one of the features of a Zeppelin's construction. The metal is throughout 'duraluminium.' In the middle of the corridor is the Captain's room; further on, a photographic chamber. The detail is remarkable—a wealth of instruments—barometers, thermometers, speedometers, etc."

A
The raid
a Zepp
"Illustr
a fleet o



A ZEPPELIN OVER THE LONDON DISTRICT: AN UNTOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF GERMANY'S MURDEROUS AIRCRAFT DURING A RAID.

The raid on the night of October 13 lends renewed interest to this remarkable untouched photograph of a Zeppelin flying over the London district taken during a raid, and reproduced by courtesy of the "Illustrated London News." An official statement of the 14th said: "The War Office announce that a fleet of hostile airships visited the Eastern Counties and a portion of the London area last night and

dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the Central Force, were in action. An airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude. Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up." The casualties were 55 killed and 155 injured. Of these, 32 were killed and 95 injured in the London area.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada, etc.]



SHOWING THE MARKSMEN'S PLATFORM ON THE LEFT: IN A GERMAN FIRE-TRENCH. The chief features of a German fire-trench are disclosed here: its exceptional depth and narrowness, to give cover from shell-fire. The high step on which the men stand when firing through the loopholes is shown on the left, with a rifle ready fixed at the loophole line and laid on its mark. A soldier in the foreground is holding one of the latest-pattern German grenades.



AMIDST MULTI-COLOURED SAND-BAGS: A GERMAN OFFICER LEAVING HIS DUG-OUT. The German trenches in the neighbourhood of the great advance in which the enemy were overwhelmed and in many cases buried alive by the terrific preliminary bombardment that preceded the victory of September, were of the most formidable and elaborately constructed kind used by the Germans. The dug-outs were extra deep, and supporting wire netting and parti-coloured sand-bags had been adopted throughout.



VARI-COLOURED SAND-BAGS BEATEN INTO SHAPE WITH "CLUBS"; AND WIRE NETTING: A GERMAN FIRE-TRENCH UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Here we see in the making one of the German fire-trenches of the latest pattern. The wire-netting revetment, seen stretched across the face of the rows of sand-bags, is noteworthy. Also noteworthy is the German method of making use of sand-bags of various colours, black, brown, grey, in addition to the ordinary plain canvas bags. The idea with these is to make it difficult for the other side to "spot"

the loopholes and to render indistinct the general outline from practically any distance, on the same principle that war-vehicles and guns on land and war-ships at sea are painted in "Futurist" designs with irregular patches of colour. One of the men is seen with a "club" for flattening the sand-bags. The Germans certainly leave no detail unthought of or undone, which is likely to prove in their favour.



SEC-LIEUT. THE HON. CHARLES T. MILLS, M.P.
(SCOTS GUARDS.)



CAPT. THE HON. A. E. B. O'NEILL, M.P.
(2ND LIFE GUARDS.)



LORD NINIAN CRICHTON-STUART, M.P.
(GEN. BATT. WELSH REGIMENT.)



CAPT. HAROLD T. CAWLEY, M.P.
(MANCHESTER REGIMENT.)



CAPT. W. G. C. GLADSTONE, M.P.
(R. WELSH FUSILIERS.)



LIEUT. THE HON. T. C. R. AGAR-ROBARTES, M.P.
(R. BUCKS HUSSARS YEOMANRY.)

M.P.'S WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR: "ALL YOUNG MEN OF HIGH PROMISE."—(Mr. ASQUITH.)

Upon the reopening of Parliament, the Prime Minister paid tribute to Members fallen in the War: "They were all young men of high promise." The Hon. C. T. Mills was M.P. for the Uxbridge Division of Middlesex, and son of Lord Hillingdon. Capt. the Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill was son of the second Baron O'Neill, and M.P. for Mid-Antrim. Lieut.-Col. Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart was brother of the Marquess

of Bute and M.P. for Cardiff. Capt. Harold T. Cawley was M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire, and son of Sir Frederick Cawley. Capt. W. G. C. Gladstone was M.P. for the Kilmarnock Burghs, and grandson of the famous statesman. Capt. the Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes was M.P. for St. Austell Division of Cornwall, and son of Viscount Clifden.—[Photos. by Elliott and Fry, Swaine, Topical, and Bassano.]



THE BRITISH NAVY AS GOOD SAMARITAN: A NEUTRAL DAMAGED BY THE ENEMY TAKING ON BOARD A NAVAL SURGEON.

In addition to their normal war-service duties of keeping watch and ward in dangerous waters, it occasionally falls to the lot of our patrol-vessels to have to perform services of another kind, the task of summoning medical aid for sufferers on board neutral shipping. We see here an instance of such service being rendered in a case where an urgent call has been received by a patrol-boat (either by

wireless or else transmitted by signal from patrol to patrol) that some vessel has been damaged and that members of the crew are in urgent need of medical assistance. Instantly a doctor from the nearest naval base is despatched, with his attendants, in a fast tug to do what is possible. Efforts are also made (often successfully) to bring the damaged vessel into port.



METHODS OF WAR FOR WHOSE INTRODUCTION GERMANY IS RESPONSIBLE: ASPHYXIATING-GAS SHELLS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE.

The use of gas in war, forced on the Allies by the action of Germany, acquires a new interest from Sir John French's despatch of the 14th, where he says: "Yesterday afternoon, after bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas." It may be recalled that Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords on May 18: "The Germans have persisted in the use of

these asphyxiating gases whenever the wind favoured or other opportunity occurred, and his Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage." Besides apparatus for diffusing gas-clouds, the Germans also introduced gas-filled shells.—[Photo. Topical.]



USING EXCEPTIONALLY THICK BARBED WIRE: A GERMAN ENGINEER PARTY SETTING AN ENTANGLEMENT IN FRONT OF A TRENCH.

The enemy are stated to be employing now a much heavier and thicker quality of barbed wire for trench-entanglements. In consequence, the thicker strands of twisted wire carrying the barbs being somewhat difficult to cut through with ordinary service nippers, it is becoming more and more imperative that artillery bombardment shall be employed to clear the ground for the infantry. Shell-fire quickly

disposes of entanglements of any kind, whether the wire be thick or thin. Our illustration (an enemy photograph) shows German engineers at work setting up a barbed-wire entanglement in front of one of their reserve trenches. The reels of wire, such as that seen in use, carry 500 yards of wire and weigh over 1 cwt. The wire is forwarded from the factories on such reels.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



WITH THE FAMOUS TWIN PITHEADS (NICKNAMED THE "TOWER BRIDGE") AND THE VILLAGE INTACT: LOOS AS IT WAS.

Many illustrations have appeared, since the great British victory there, of the wrecked village of Loos and its famous "Tower Bridge." The above photograph is of peculiar interest as showing what the place looked like before the ravages of war overtook it. Loos is seen as a peaceful French mining village surrounded by tracts of land devoted to agriculture. On the left in the background are some

miners' cottages. In the foreground are haystacks, farm buildings, and cultivated land. Just to the right of the "Tower Bridge" are some of the huge slag-heaps characteristic of this mining region. The "Tower Bridge" itself, a more than usually large specimen of many similar structures in Artois, consists of two adjoining pit-heads connected by horizontal corridors.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



TIMBER AS MASK AND CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE IN ONE: AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN THEIR TRENCHES—AN "ENEMY" PHOTOGRAPH FROM TYROL.

The campaign in Tyrol, according to recent accounts, still goes in favour of our Italian Allies. An official Rome *communiqué* of the 13th states: "The activity of our troops along the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers continues, especially in the sector between the Adige and Brenta, where, from information received from different sources, it is clear that the enemy suffered very considerable losses. Yesterday

in the day-time our detachments were victorious in encounters with portions of the enemy in the Ribor Valley (Chiese), on the plain of San Giorgio (Ledro Valley), and in the Campelle Valley." A previous *communiqué* regarding the Brenta district said: "At the head of the Val d'Arsa, our troops carried out bold assaults. Breaches were made in wire entanglements, and some defence works were damaged or destroyed."

HOW IT WORKS: XL—FIELD-GUN RECOIL MECHANISM.

THE greatest improvement in field-guns of recent years is the introduction of a recoil-mounting that permits the gun to move freely during the recoil following the discharge, without altering the position of

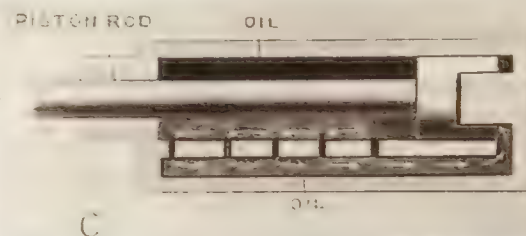


FIG. C.—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SIMPLEST FORM OF RECOIL MECHANISM.

the past. The old gun is connected directly to its carriage by a pair of trunnions of the type used for hundreds of years. The new is connected by an arrangement which permits it to move to the rear about four feet without altering the position of the carriage. At B a modern gun is seen at the moment of firing. The exposed recoil-cylinder is indicated by the arrow. A second later the recoil-springs have pushed the gun forward to its firing position. The gun is mounted on ways or guides on the carriage, which permit it to move to the rear without transmitting pressure to the carriage, so there is no tendency for the latter to move during the recoil. The pressure lasts but a fraction of a second, and the carriage stands still while the gun moves to the rear.

The recoil-mechanism is simple in principle. To the gun is attached a cylinder which moves with it, while inside the cylinder is a piston attached to the carriage by a piston-rod.

The mechanism returns the gun to its normal position, for the next shot, without needing re-sighting or readjustment, if the target remains the same. The 3-inch field-gun and carriage illustrated at A is typical of those of

The cylinder is filled with oil, and a variable clearance is provided round the piston. As the gun recoils the oil must pass through this at a high velocity, resulting in pressure in the cylinder which gradually brings the gun to rest. This pull acts through the piston-rod in the opposite direction on the carriage, but the movement is not great enough to lift the wheels from the ground or push the "spade" on the trail. It is therefore unnecessary to re-sight the gun for the next shot, and firing proceeds as rapidly as the gun can be loaded—about twenty times a minute, compared to the three or four shots a minute of the older field-piece. An obsolete type of recoil-cylinder (C) illustrates the principle of controlling recoil by oil-cylinder. As the piston-rod moves in the direction of the

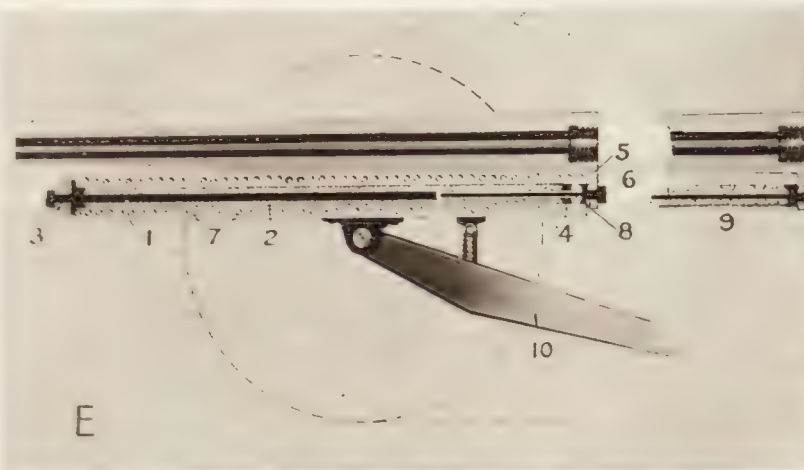


FIG. E.—SECTION THROUGH FIELD-GUN AND CARRIAGE.

(1) Sheet-metal cradle; (2) Cylinder filled with oil (indicated by dots); (3) Piston-rod and nut attaching to cradle; (4) Piston; (5) Lug on gun to which cylinder is attached; (6) Nut holding cylinder to lug; (7) Counter-recoil springs, to return gun to firing position; (8) Counter-recoil buffer for regulating return to firing position; (9) Gun and cylinder in recoiled position; (10) Trail.



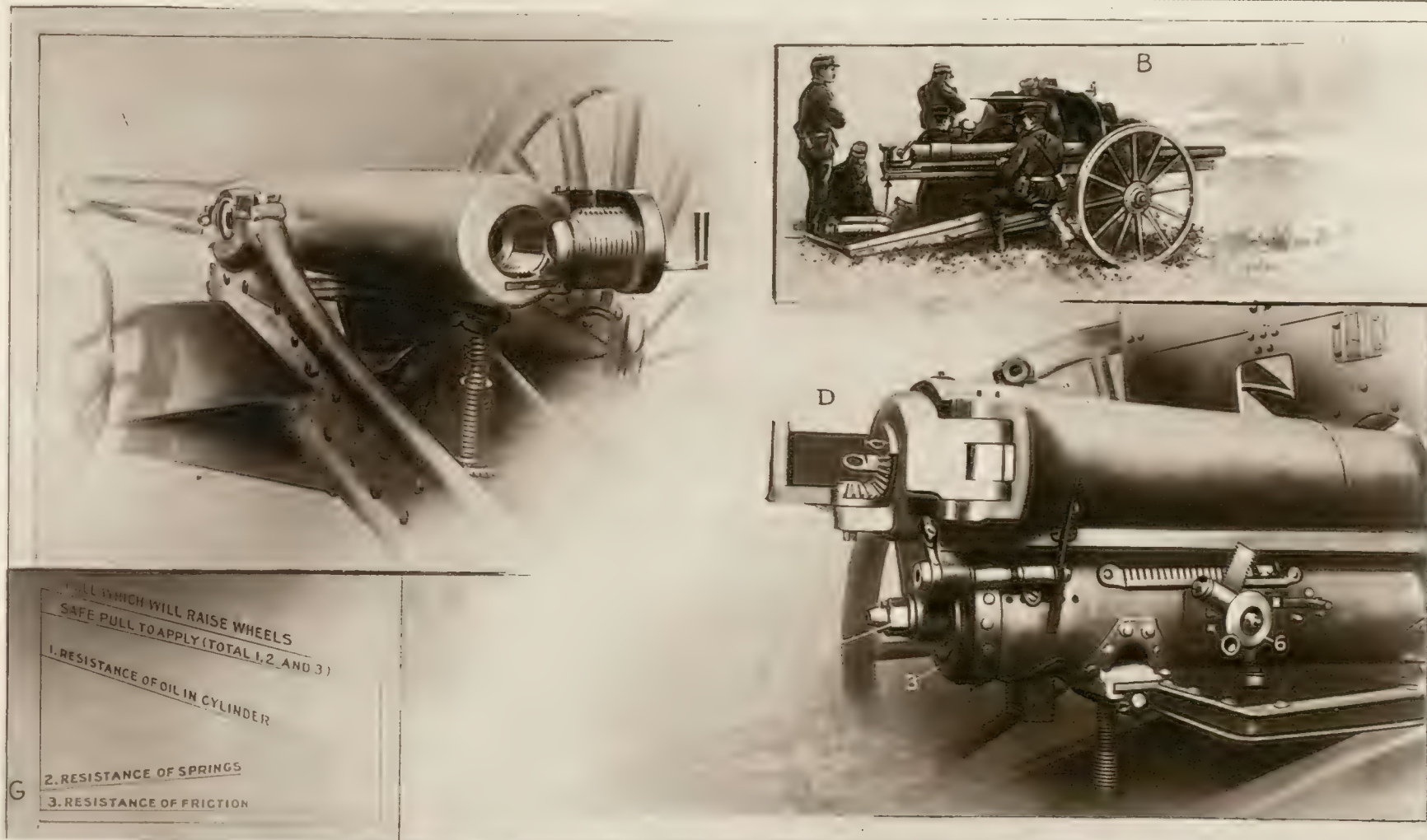
FIG. F.—CROSS-SECTION THROUGH PISTON AND CYLINDER WITH OUTLINE OF A RIB ON INTERIOR OF CYLINDER.

The peculiar form of the ribs gradually closes the slots in the piston during recoil.

As the piston-rod moves in the direction of the arrow, the oil is forced to the other side of the piston through small ports, the resulting pressure offering resistance to the piston. Since the velocity of the latter is checked, the oil resistance would decrease if the area of the ports remained constant. To deal with that, ports closed successively to the escape of the oil as the piston passes, are provided. The gun is returned to the firing position on the carriage by springs or air compressed during recoil. The springs help to check the recoil, but their resistance is small compared to that of the oil. During the counter-recoil the gun acquires energy which must be gradually checked, or the shock of stopping may derange the aim. This is effected by a small oil-cylinder formed by drilling a hole in the rear end of the piston-rod, and a plunger fastened inside the rear cylinder-head.

[Continued opposite.]

[Continued.]
The arrange
the piston
one of the
end of reco



Continued.

HOW IT WORKS: THE MODERN FIELD-GUN EMPLOYED IN THE WAR—ITS RECOIL-MECHANISM EXPLAINED.

The arrangement seen at E is typical of most spring-return carriages. At F is the cross-section of the piston and the cylinder which has longitudinal ribs on its interior; also an exaggerated section of one of the ribs along which the slots in the piston move in recoil, gradually closing the ports until the end of recoil. The relationship between the parts will be understood by noting the details of the gun-

carriage at D. (1) Sheet-steel cradle containing recoil-cylinder and springs; (2) Clips under the gun, sliding on guides on the cradle; (3) Rear end of recoil-cylinder; (4) Nut attaching recoil-cylinder to lug on gun; (5) Sight for direction; (6) Quadrant for elevation. B shows a gun firing: note the instantaneous recoil.—[Letterpress and Diagrams Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]

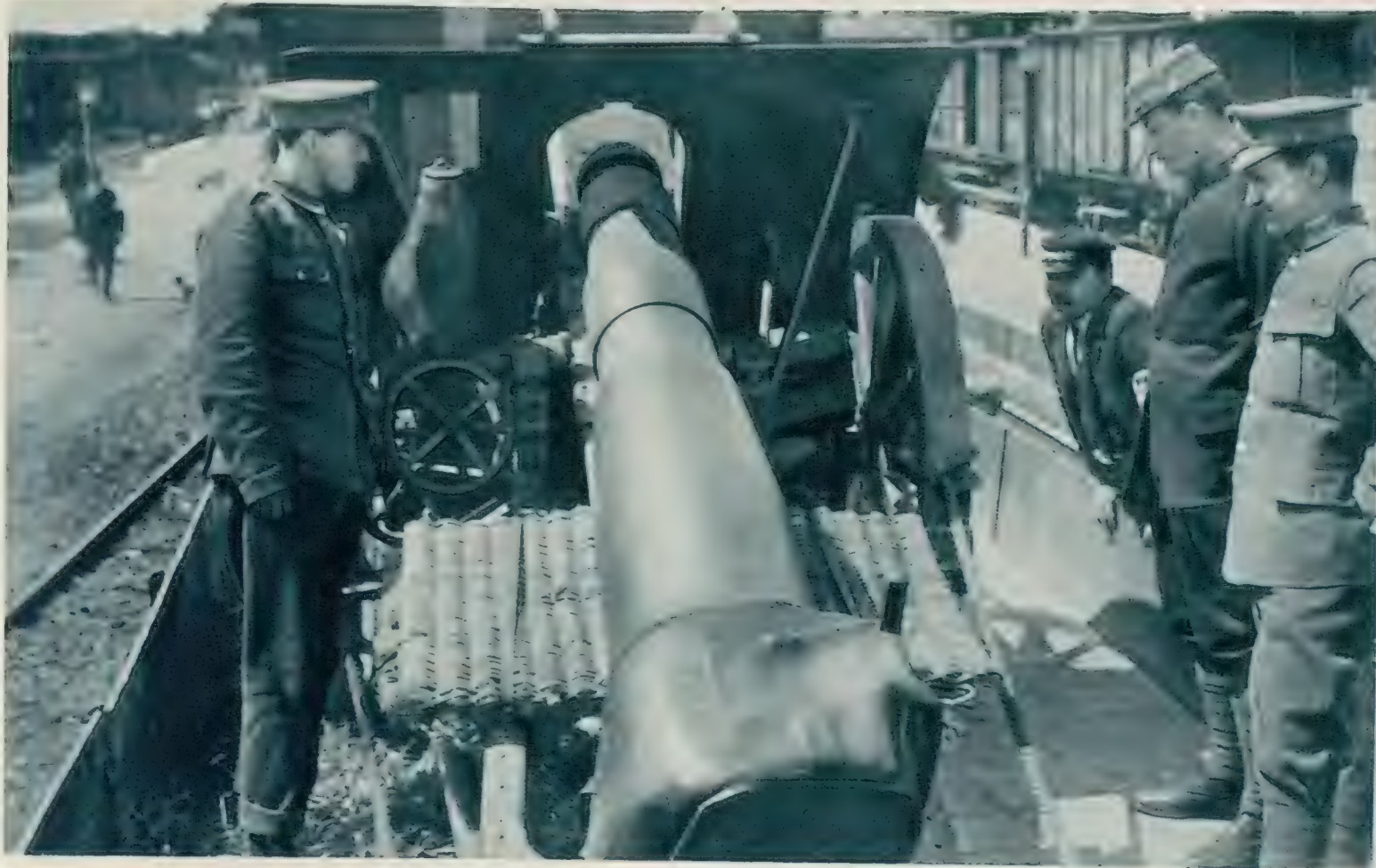


MACHINE-GUNS IN THE TIGRIS CAMPAIGN: AN INDIAN SECTION READY FOR ACTION IN THE OPEN.

As elsewhere all over the war area in Europe, machine-guns are doing their part and proving of the utmost value in the Tigris valley operations. Both Turks and British are using them freely and, according to the published despatches, a number belonging to the enemy have been taken by us. Some of these last are being used to supplement the British supply of pieces wherever a sufficiency of ammuni-

tion of suitable calibre has also fallen into our hands. Each of the Indian regiments in the Expedition, as well as the British, has its own machine-gun section, so many guns to each battalion, and the sepoy Maxim-gunners have shown themselves adepts at handling them in action. Each Maxim can fire upwards of 600 rounds a minute.

One of the two
as reports com
enemy's trench
the Loos battl



WHEN SHALL WE SEE IT?—IF EVER. A KRUPP GUN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AT LOOS ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND.

One of the twenty-three-odd captured German guns—the numbers still continue to grow in later despatches as reports come in to Headquarters and additional guns are unearthed buried under the debris of the enemy's trenches destroyed by our artillery fire—is here seen, on a railway truck, while in transit from the Loos battlefield to a seaport. It will there be shipped over to England and, in due course, no

doubt be stowed "in a certain place" where are kept various other war-trophies, won by our soldiers' heroism before the enemy, which the general public and possible recruits are not permitted to see! The characteristic breech system of Krupp's guns, with its closing-block worked at the side, is indicated at the rear of the gun.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



A GAME BRITISH SUBMARINES CAN PLAY IN THE BALTIC: A GERMAN "U" BOAT DESTROYING A MERCHANTMAN.

This is a game, of course, at which two can play, as the enemy are learning just now in the Baltic from the activities of certain British submarines operating in that quarter, which, needless to say, give crews time to leave their vessels. In the North Sea but little has been heard of German submarine destructiveness of this kind for a considerable time past. The reason, without going into details, or

behind what Mr. Balfour stated, is that the heavy toll taken of the German under-water flotilla by our patrolling craft has materially thinned the numbers of predatory "U" boats, and, at the same time, the losses of trained crews is telling. The illustration, reproduced from a German paper, is touched up with colour in the original, showing lurid red flames and heavy rolling black smoke.

Very different
the infant
incident su
with blue



"KEEP STEP THERE!—KEEP THE LINE!" FRENCH INFANTRY, IN THEIR PRESENT-DAY BATTLE-DRESS, ADVANCING UNDER FIRE.

Very different does the French linesman of October 1915 look in his up-to-date battlefield turn-out from the infantry of October 1914, as the above illustration makes plain. A twelvemonth ago, an attack incident such as that depicted here would have presented officers and men alike in red-topped *képis*, with blue coats and red breeches—contrasting colours only too visible to the enemy at long-range

distances, as the heavy earlier French casualty lists showed. The soldiers seen here are in the blue-grey coat and breeches adopted last spring by the French War Office, which have proved practically as invisible as the German *feld-grau*. They wear the protective thin-steel helmet, introduced for trench service in June, the use of which has now become general in action.—[From a Drawing by Georges Scott.]



"WHIPPING UP THE SEA LIKE RAINDROPS": TURKISH SHRAPNEL BURSTING NEAR S.S. "CLACTON" DURING AN AUSTRALIAN LANDING AT GABA TEPE.
 Before this photograph was taken, three men on the "Clacton" were killed by shrapnel, and the Captain ordered the men to leave the fore-castle. The photograph shows another shrapnel shell bursting in the water near the same spot. Describing such a landing, the official Press representative with the Australians, Capt. Bean, writes: "While they were on their way there came something like the sound of a steam siren through the air, and a couple of shells burst like rockets in the air and whipped up the water some hundred yards away from them. . . . They were landed at a pontoon. . . . That siren came out of the sky at them twenty or thirty times during the morning and burst more or less over them, and they watched the pellets whipping up the sea like rain-drops."—[Official Photo.]

As recent
 Belgian coa
 remembered,
 surprising b



IN ACTION ABOARD A BRITISH MONITOR OFF THE BELGIAN COAST: WATCHING THE SHELLING OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

As recent German *communiqués* have stated, British monitors have made their reappearance off the Belgian coast and have been at work bombarding the enemy's batteries. The monitors, it will be remembered, made their first appearance in those waters towards the end of last year, their advent surprising both the enemy and the British public. It was then made known that three such vessels,

originally built for river service in Brazil, had been taken over by the Admiralty on completion at certain British shipyards. Since then two appeared off East Africa and pounded the "Königsberg," and a Turkish *communiqué* used the term in connection with a bombardment in the Dardanelles. The essential feature of the monitor is very shallow draught.—[Photo, by Central News.]

TEPE.
up the
at siren
ss over



AN AUSTRALIAN V.C.: 2ND LIEUT. HUGO VIVIAN HOPE THROSSELL.

The glorious work done by the "Anzacs" has, of course, received the recognition of the world at large: nothing finer than their fighting at the Dardanelles has been done. For that reason, it was very good to see that eight of the ten new V.C.'s gazetted on October 15 were awarded to Australians and one to a New Zealander. 2nd Lieut. Hugo Vivian Hope Throssell, of the 10th Light Horse Regiment, Australian



A GRAMOPHONE IN THE "ANZAC" TRENCHES: WITH THE 10TH LIGHT HORSE (AUSTRALIAN).

Imperial Force, won his Cross during operations on Hill 60, Gallipoli. Although severely wounded, he refused to leave his post or obtain medical assistance till danger was past, when he had his wounds dressed and returned to the firing line. The second illustration shows a trench occupied by the 10th Light Horse Regiment—in the foreground, Sergt. MacMillan, who is 6 ft. 6 in.—[Photos. by C.P.]



THE V.
Lieut. Fo
Cross at
held his c



THE V.C. WHO THREW BOMBS FOR FORTY-ONE HOURS: LIEUT. W. T. FORSHAW.
Lieut. Forshaw, of the 1-9th Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, Territorial Force, won his Victoria Cross at the Dardanelles. Holding a corner of the "Vineyard," he was bombed heavily by Turks, but held his own and personally threw bombs continuously for forty-one hours. He was assistant-master at the North Manchester Grammar School.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



WINNER OF THE THIRD V.C. AWARDED THE EAST SURREYS: 2ND LIEUT. B. H. GEARY.
2nd Lieut. B. H. Geary, 4th Battalion (att. 1st Batt.) East Surreys, won the third Victoria Cross awarded to his regiment during the war. On Hill 60, near Ypres, on April 20 and 21, he rallied men in a crater and held the position until dawn, when he was badly wounded. He played Rugby for England against France. He was a Master at the Forest School, Walthamstow.—[Photo. by News Illustrations.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXIX.—SERGEANTS OF THE 2/7TH (ROBIN HOOD) BATTALION, SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Reading from left to right the names are as follow:—In the Back Row: Sgt. H. H. Neal, Sgt. A. Gamble, Sgt. A. F. Ward, Sgt. G. E. Smalley, Sgt. L. Mabbott, Sgt. A. Daws, Sgt. H. Smalley, and Sgt. H. Cox; In the Fourth Row are: Sgt. A. Pope, Sgt. W. A. Wilson, Sgt. W. A. Grundy, Lce-Sgt. H. C. Fewkes, Lce-Sgt. F. Ward, Sgt. H. J. H. Skevington, Sgt. D. F. Simkins, Sgt. C. Birch, Sgt. E. H. Harper, Sgt. T. Percival, Sgt. R. A. Trueman, and Sgt. W. G. Parsons; In the Third Row are: C.Q.M.S. P. Sutcliffe, Sgt. J. J. Kirk, Lce-Sgt. L. Oliver, Sgt. F. E. Robinson, Sgt. J. H. Wilson, Sgt. J. Newham, Sgt. A. J. Wright, O.R.Sgt. J. H. Babington,

Sgt.-Dmr. A. Smedley, and Sgt. A. P. Ash; In the Second Row are: C.Q.M.S. A. H. Cutts, C.S.M. A. C. Lear, C.S.M. H. J. Towison, R.S.M. E. Hare, Major P. M. Payne, T.D. (Commanding), R.Q.M.S. J. Bailey, C.S.M. W. Whittington, C.S.M. H. Holland, C.Q.M.S. G. Mills, and C.Q.M.S. C. T. Pidd; In the Front Row are: Sgt. A. Holden, Sgt. H. C. Raistrick, Sgt. J. Mabbott, and Sgt. H. E. Pegg. The two Regular battalions of the Sherwood Foresters were hard fighters in former wars, as the twenty battle-honours on their colours, including the Peninsular War, the Crimea, and the Indian Mutiny, testify.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

Reading
P. W. M.
the Midd
C. Gascoy
R.A.M.C.
(command



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: OFFICERS OF THE 2/7TH (ROBIN HOOD) BATTALION, SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow:—In the Back Row: 2nd Lt. F. P. Sims, 2nd Lt. P. W. Mellor, 2nd Lt. P. C. Perry, 2nd Lt. W. Foster, 2nd Lt. G. F. Fish, 2nd Lt. R. B. Emmett; In the Middle Row are: Lt. F. G. Henry, Lt. W. F. Player, Lt. J. Macpherson, Lt. C. P. Maltby, 2nd Lt. C. Gascoyne, 2nd Lt. F. G. Hickling, 2nd Lt. R. W. Hoyte; In the Front Row are: Lt. E. P. Satchell, R.A.M.C. (attached), Capt. L. L. Cooper, Capt. F. Rayner (second in command), Major P. M. Payne, T.D. (commanding), Lt. F. C. Dietrichsen (Adj.), Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. E. A. Pollard, Lt. F. O. Wright:

Seated on the Ground are: Lt. F. Pragnell, 2nd Lt. B. H. Brewill. The Colonel of the Sherwood Foresters is General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., now gallantly commanding one of the British armies who saved the Left Wing of the Expeditionary Force at Mons. He was specially named in Sir John French's Mons despatch as "a Commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination." His entire regimental service from Lieut. to Colonel was with the Sherwood Foresters. The Duke of Portland is Hon. Colonel of the "Robin Hood" battalion.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXIX.—WITH THE 2/7TH SHERWOOD FORESTERS (ROBIN HOODS) IN THEIR TRAINING CAMP.

The "Sherwood Foresters," otherwise officially known as "The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment," consists of two Regular battalions, two Special Reserve battalions (formerly the county Militia), four Territorial battalions, and six Service battalions of the New Army. The 2/7th (specially designated The Robin Hood battalion) is one of the Territorial corps, and our photographs were taken at its training

camp. No. 1 shows one of the Robin Hoods' marksmen training as a sniper and perched on his shooting-place, screened from distant view, on a stack. In No. 2, standing on a pile of fodder, is Nancy, the battalion "mascot" goat. No. 3 is a battalion travelling cook-wagon, in the camp. In No. 4 we have the practical battle-work of the battalion, and see a practice-bomb bursting.—[Photos. by S. and G.]